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FRIEDMANN JERUSALEM

Column One
By David Courtney

Election Fever Rises as Histadrut Poll Day Nears

By SHAYA SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

IT looks like being a year of exceptional elections: the Histadrut on Sunday, British General Elections on May 15, and the General Elections in August. As the others will develop dramatically during the course of the year, German sovereignty and rearmament, the Shar, Viet Nam and Laos, Turkey and Big Powers talk of "the summit," all are likely to prove interesting political events in the road of one government or another; and spills are certain. Israel, with two decisive elections on hand, naturally is more interested in her own politics than in those other far political roads. Following his visit to Israel, there are perhaps enough in Israel's road; and malice enough in some quarters, to add a few more.

UNDAY'S Histadrut elections are singular. Of course, the Histadrut itself is singular. It units no other federation of trade unions in the world. It came into being singularly and served a singular purpose: first in Ottoman days, and then during the Mandate, and finally, by circumstances forced upon it then by circumstances, and later by the rapid addition to the new State of Israel of a mass of individuals discontented at the outset, an independent party, — one of the singularities these people probably envisaged by the established leaders of the Histadrut, grew the powerful, parochial and, perhaps, for the time and place, appropriate organization that political disposition and massing of opinion will be decided by popular vote on Sunday.

A possible outcome of the Histadrut's peculiar structure is that the elections on Sunday will probably reflect the national elections in August; from which we may deduce that the dictatorship of the proletariat is a more substantial fact in Israel than in any other country, including Communist countries. This is not quite accurate, because the Histadrut is a trade union membership in other parts of the world. I notice that the Mapai majority have been accused by their left-wing opponents of ridding the Histadrut of its non-Jewish members. The most uncharitable observer is rather that of the separation of classes within the Histadrut pure and simple — to the new middle class of the cooperative sector and from the agricultural layer. To the well-known farmer, the Histadrut movement, who possesses that kind of economic security which rejects him utterly from the proletarian class.

The Histadrut, therefore, a State within a State, a Government within the Government? In a way it is, and I suppose in a way it must be. But these phrases are coined for the single they make, and need looking into to get at the truth of them. Any powerful trade union federation can compete. Government is to take certain action. If the Government is sympathetic to the movement, it and the central trade union organization will cooperate to the benefit of both. It is a well-known established matter in Israel, however, that the Histadrut is a big capital investor, in projects of national importance, and to that extent competes with private industry instead of merely protecting the workers against the extremely hard-line policies of private industry. This is not healthy, as it creates a right and proper, is open to question and is being debated just now in the newspapers, from the public platform and on the hoardings.

At the same time basically, and than in most other countries, the trade union movement in Israel is a workers' movement; less a workers' movement as opposed to Capitalism than one founded on an instrument of practical Zionism, and today national in its aims. It comes into political, rather than economically, with the organized national groups outside it. It does this because its majority are supporters of Mapai, which makes no bones about being in competition with other parties. In this, whatever its majority might be. That may be unfair. But it is a fact peculiar to the origin, development and organic structure of the Histadrut.

Jerusalem, May 8.

CHINESE JET BATTLE
TAIPEH, Thursday (Reuters).— Chinese MiG jet fighters and Nationalist planes fought for the first time yesterday off the Fukien mainland coast. Neither side suffered damage.

Diem Bullies Junta To Give Him Free Hand

SANOK, Thursday. — Premier Nguyen Diem bowed back into control today in the "war of congress" by forcing the revolutionary junta to give him a free hand in shaping a new government for South Vietnam.

The Premier kept his balance as three separate mass meetings approved conflicting resolutions aimed against the absconder chief of state, Bau Dai. At the same time, the full powers were not given to the Foreign Minister Leopold Figi here in discussion the treaty between the two sides.

An immediate protest against the junta was made by Mr. Yen Aion in Tel Aviv. Mapai's last speaker in Tel Aviv is Mr. Shlomo Aviav, former O.C. Givatayim, who is the Party's leader, Mr. Menachem Yaari, is to appear in Haifa. The Communists have put out their most popular daily, the *Hava*, came out for depose the junta, came out for depose the junta.

Although an agreement was reached between the parties a few weeks ago to conduct the election campaign fairly and to allow absolute language, there have been no developments in past few days. "Lamassine," the leftist *Ha'ava* daily, made the first serious breach by giving front page prominence to a bitter attack on Mapai for having acquired buildings for the Party. The attack was touched by such violent language as "the scoundrels" who will address Dr. Moshe Sharett, who will address a Jaffa audience.

Mapai's spokesman said that the elections on Sunday will probably reflect the national elections in August; from which we may deduce that the dictatorship of the proletariat is a more substantial fact in Israel than in any other country, including Communist countries. This is not quite accurate, because the Histadrut is a trade union membership in other parts of the world. I notice that the Mapai majority have been accused by their left-wing opponents of ridding the Histadrut of its non-Jewish members. The most uncharitable observer is rather that of the separation of classes within the Histadrut pure and simple — to the new middle class of the cooperative sector and from the agricultural layer. To the well-known farmer, the Histadrut movement, who possesses that kind of economic security which rejects him utterly from the proletarian class.

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PIONEER WOMEN and Friends

For more information,
please contact:
Tel Aviv: 20 Arlosoroff St.
Jerusalem: Tel Aviv 4250 Haپالی 21 Hospital St. Tel Aviv.

Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi, yesterday received Dr. N. Elkin, from the World Congress of Labor, who was accompanied by Dr. A. T. Bakower, Mr. A. Bloch, leader of the Jewish Community in Kenya and one-time member of the Uganda Commission, and Bond drive leaders in the U.S.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, yesterday received Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wouk, Mr. Wouk, author of "The Caine Mutiny," will speak on "Israel—Dream and Reality" at his only public lecture in Israel at Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, on Sunday evening.

Prime Minister yesterday received Mr. William Bauer and Mr. J. Seiler of the U.S. Mrs. Mary Segal was among the guests of the Prime Minister at dinner on Wednesday.

Mrs. D. P. Gottlieb, National President of Canadian Hadassah, and Vice-President of the Mexican Friends of the Hebrew University, were the guests of honour at a University luncheon on Wednesday, given by Mr. D. Auster, Deputy Chairman of the University's Board of Governors.

The Technical Assistance experts of the UN in Israel yesterday visited the Agricultural Experimental Station at Danot. They were received by Mr. Amihud Goor, of the Ministry of Agriculture, who conducted the visitors on their tour of inspection and discussed with them problems of the industries and laboratories in Israel.

A scroll representing Bond purchases of \$100,000 was presented yesterday by Mrs. Joseph Kacana, Chairman of the Israel Bonds Women's Division in Detroit, to the Director General of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Pinhas Sapir.

ARRIVALS: Mr. S. Rosene, Legal Adviser to the Foreign Ministry, from Rome, where he attended a special conference on fisheries convened by the U.N. (by El Al); Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weisz, from New York; Mr. Harry J. Hassenfeld of Providence, Rhode Island, Band Drive and U.J.A. leader (by KLM).

DEPARTURES: Mr. Kurt Sela, a member of the Israel Reparations Mission, to West Germany after a visit; Mr. Robert Nordman, of the Bond Office, Paris; Mr. Andre Wall, of the Bond Drive Executive, in Paris, for Zurich after a three-week stay (by El Al); Mr. Samuel Mayers, for Europe and the U.S., after studying "Democracy in the Middle East" for the Ford Foundation, with his wife and daughter; Mr. Charles Kroen, Chairman of the Hebrew University and active JNF worker.

A reception for Mr. and Mrs. James Schwarmann of Philadelphia was given on Wednesday night at the home of Dr. E. Heitbrunner in Jerusalem on behalf of the Society for Crippled Children.

The French Commercial Delegation here to negotiate the 1955/56 commercial agreement with Israel visited the plant of Jerusalem Paints Ltd. yesterday afternoon where they were shown over the factory by Mr. A. Mohamed, Sales and Export Manager.

BIRTH: STEINBERG To Hedy and Kurt Steinberg; Jerusalem—a son, Eytan Yeheskai.

CORRECTION: Three tax offices are to deal with the income tax files of large firms, not three tax officials as reported yesterday.



Welcome to the First Canadian Hadassah - WIZO Tour —

among whom are the following prominent personalities:—

Mrs. H. Cohen, Sydney, N.S.

Mrs. J. H. Goldstein, Orlando, Fla.

Mrs. H. Meltzer, Toronto

Mrs. M. A. Freeman, Moncton, N.B.

Mrs. L. Loeb, Ottawa, Ont.

Mrs. L. Lipson, Sydney, Nova Scotia

Mrs. E. Michael, Halifax, N.S.

Mrs. Z. Wintrob, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. Sadie Chernik, Glace Bay, N.S.

Mrs. H. Schaffer, Windsor, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Castro, Montreal

Mrs. Mae Toplin, Toronto

Mr. Harry Wolfe, Toronto

Mrs. Zelma Deitcher, Montreal

Mrs. H. Hoff, Montreal

Mrs. M. Goldman, St. John, N.B.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Fitch, Toronto

Mr. Holland, Peterborough, Ont.

Mrs. Sophie Halperin, Winnipeg

Mrs. & Mrs. L. Lansky, Toronto

Mrs. Sarah Bradley, New York

Mrs. M. Weiss, New York

Mrs. Rose Moss, Winnipeg

Mrs. & Mrs. Harry Sato, Toronto

We wish them a pleasant stay

in Israel

A. S. Deucher,

A. H. Goldberg,

Directors, Sightseeing Ltd.

Tel Aviv: 20 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv

Haifa: 4 Rehov St., Tel Aviv

Samaritans Cross To Nablus for Passover

Almost the entire Samaritan community of Israel crossed the line into Jordan at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday to attend tonight's traditional Samaritan Passover sacrifice on Mt. Gerizim above Nablus which they hold to be the site of Abraham's sacrifice.

The Jordan authorities refused admittance to several persons, mainly young men. The party will return to Israel on Tuesday.

Samaritan Passover is exactly one lunar month after the Jewish Passover (coinciding with the second Passover), as this year is a leap year according to the Samaritan calendar. Many Samaritans now live in Nablus, but they will shortly move to a new housing project specially built for them by the authorities near Holon.

Paphos Trial Ends; Nine Plead Guilty

By IRIS R. RUSSELL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PAPHOS: Thursday.—The trial of Greeks charged with plotting to bomb an American ship to end today when nine of them pleaded guilty to one of the three charges—that of preparing by armed force to alter the Cyprus Government and its laws. The charge carries life imprisonment.

Other charges were then withdrawn and they were found guilty on this count. Two of the defendants were acquitted, while against the remaining two all former charges were withdrawn, and a new charge of importing explosives illegally into Cyprus was brought.

They pleaded guilty to this. Sentences will be pronounced tomorrow.

ALIMONY.—India's House of the People yesterday passed amid cheers a Hindu marriage bill which makes divorced wives liable to pay alimony.

6,000 Visit Tomb Of Rabbi Meir

TIBERIAS. Thursday.—About 6,000 persons, mostly new immigrants and visitors from other towns, took part this evening in the traditional pilgrimage to the tomb of Rabbi Meir, Rabbinic master near here.

After a service at the Lake Kinneret shore, at which Mayor M. Sahar was present, four Torah scrolls were taken from the synagogue to the tomb. The Rabbinic danced and sang all the way during the 10-kilometer procession. Tonight a bonfire will be lit on the roof of the tomb.

TURKEY TRADES WITH E. GERMANY, AMERICA

ANKARA. Thursday.—Agriculture

Department yesterday issued a purchase authorization to Turkey to buy up to \$3.8m. worth of unrefined cottonseed oil.

The U.S. Agriculture Department yesterday issued a pur-

chase authorization to Turkey for two-way exchange of merchandise to the value of \$50m.

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When the Walls Came Tumbling Down

Tenth Anniversary of Theresienstadt Ghetto Liberation

By YONAHAN ARAD

THOUSANDS of Jews, mostly from Czechoslovakia, went through the ghetto that the Germans established in 1940 in the little town of Theresienstadt. At its peak, it numbered 60,000 residents where there was room for 5,000. On an empty stomach, hard labour, those of the inmates who escaped deportation to Poland succeeded in establishing social, cultural, and educational institutions and in maintaining a high degree of discipline and organization throughout the years of Nazi hostility.

THE winds of Spring 1945 brought the tidings of Allied victories but did not succeed in dispelling the despondency that hung like a cloud over the ghetto. They did bring some hope into the hearts of the 20,000 residents, but no one could tell what the Germans would do once they realized that the end was near.

The Jewish administration was caught by surprise one morning by an announcement from the German command that a delegation of the International Red Cross was to visit Theresienstadt to check the conditions in which the Jews were living. It was apparent that the S.S. were very nervous, for the instructions which they issued to "beautify" the town and to create an impression of peace and happiness were conflicting and panicky.

Spirits as it seemed, the Jews and the Germans were united in a desire to hide the grim reality from the delegation: the Germans, because they wanted to prove the ghetto was a model community; they knew that if the delegation was deceived the "model ghetto" would be of no further use to the Nazis, who would hurriedly leave it and deport most of its inhabitants to the extermination camps.

The "dress rehearsal" that took place on the eve of the visit was marked by an incident which proved how difficult it was going to be to deceive the delegation. When one of the S.S. officers in civilian clothing came up to an old woman and, assuming a friendly tone, asked her a few questions, she did agree that she lacked nothing, but at a query about how her family was also broken down and sobbing bitterly burst out that they had been deported from the Ghetto to Poland, whence they were never heard of again. Such words were not meant for the ears of the visitors who were drawn on the morrow.

The desperate Germans ordered that the Red Cross representatives be brought to the house for the aged and to other institutions at a time when all the occupants were out in order to prevent any direct conversation from taking place. This fact, and many others, why the Germans could not help noticing, made it impossible for it not to guess the whole truth. Yet we later learned that it had understood all too well what would happen if it told the S.S. all the facts, and that it limited itself to a minimum of information about improvements to be effected.

During the course of the visit, one of the delegates managed to inform a group of Ghetto residents that a permanent representative of the International Red Cross would soon be detailed to the Jewish administration of Theresienstadt. The news spread like wildfire and excited everyone.

Changed Attitude
Greater surprises were in store for the bewildered residents. At the end of April the German command announced that a group of Danish Jews would be allowed to leave the Ghetto and to return to their country under the protection of the Red Cross. Until then, the residents' experience had taught them that there were only two ways out of the Ghetto: the cemetery and the extermination camps.

Bent on preventing crowds from congregating and afraid of demonstrations, the Germans had the population to remain indoors while the luxury buses of the Danish Red Cross would come. But when one of the Red Cross officials expressed his surprise at the sight of the deserted streets the Nazis reversed their

instructions and messages were dispatched to various houses summoning the residents to the main square. An orchestra was rushed to the scene to enliven the farewell, and the S.S. did not even interfere with the speeches in which those who were leaving bade those who were being left behind, sought to reassure each other.

Just as the dove, carrying an olive leaf in her beak, had heralded the end of the deluge so the inmates of Noah's ark, or the change in the attitude of the Czech police toward them, heralded the end of the Nazi's rule. The latter would refrain from shootings and reprisals before they evacuated the city on condition the Jews, for their part, would preserve order, restrain from trying to leave the Ghetto. A quarantine is declared at the same time, but many residents succeed in stealing out and among those who are well only the ones who feel a responsibility toward the weak remain at their posts.

The Germans, equipped with medical supplies, restore order with the help of the Jewish authorities. Their attitude is firm but friendly. "Are there Jews among you?" the Zionist residents ask themselves. The answer comes: the first division of the SS, the Liberation, Hitler's farce has not solved the Jewish question. In the dark of night one of the officers confesses that he is a Jew, a son of Zionist parents, but that if the men of his unit ever found out that he was a Jew he would be in danger, for they are violent anti-Semites. And the holocaust of the past and the problems of the future lie like a heavy shadow over the people.

Rendezvous in ghetto, P. 5

What's New
By DAVID BEN-AMOTZ

WERE not yet through with Independence Day. It is almost impossible to realize what has been achieved here without leaving through the daily papers which announced the establishment of the State of Israel. The Emergency Committee of Jewish leaders decided that drastic measures might alleviate the Red Cross' task. He was still arguing with the crowd when the train of marching soldiers broke the ranks to let him pass. He was told he had to leave the ghetto group, which had not left the square, was caught by the Germans and ordered to form into a line. The Jews' faces were pale but the commander was not daunted. He summoned the German commander, who was then the Red Cross' representative for the ghetto before the Germans. It would be best to play down the whole affair.

As the month drew to its close a steady flow of Jews began to stream into Theresienstadt from Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, France and Holland — men and women, young and old, who were directed to the Ghetto with the evacuation of several concentration camps before the advancing Allies. The streams became a flood, a towering tide of Jews on end without food. They were diseased, clad in rags, wounded in the bombings that they had experienced on the way. They were worn of all hope. They insisted on staying.

The Jewish administration faced a new problem: how to house and sustain these refugees. All able-bodied residents were mobilized for the purpose. The new arrivals were bewailed and tortured and trusted no one, including their own brothers. The stubbornly refusing to bathe. It was from them that the residents of Theresienstadt first heard about the gas chambers and about what went on at the extermination camps of Auschwitz, Treblinka and Majdanek. It was the first realization of the fate of their relatives, and of those who had been sent eastward.

Tremendous emotion was aroused by a group of women who had once resided in the Ghetto and who had gone through similar experiences. It was strange to behold their joy.

PELTOURS
Conducted tours to all parts of Israel

DEPARTURES: MAY 8 TO MAY 14

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

	Time	Company	Destination
MAY 8	0625 CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London	
	1100 I.L.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York	
	1700 E.L AL	Nicosia, Nairobi, Johannesburg	
MAY 9	0600 E.L AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York	
	0810 S.A.R.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Stockholm, Zurich, Geneva, New York	
	0715 SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva, New York	
MAY 10	0715 KAL	Athens, Brussels, Paris, Amsterdam	
	0800 AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, Amsterdam	
	1215 E.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam	
MAY 11	0625 CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London	
	1000 T.W.A.	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London, New York	
	1700 E.L AL	Nicosia, Nairobi, Johannesburg	
MAY 12	0600 E.L AL	Istanbul, Rome, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Zurich, Geneva, New York	
	0810 S.A.R.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Stockholm, Zurich, Geneva, New York	
	0715 KAL	Athens, Brussels, Paris, Amsterdam	
MAY 13	0625 CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Istanbul	
	1000 T.W.A.	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London, New York	
	1700 E.L AL	Nicosia, Nairobi, Johannesburg	
MAY 14	0600 E.L AL	Istanbul, Rome, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Zurich, Geneva, New York	
	0810 S.A.R.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Stockholm, Zurich, Geneva, New York	
	0715 KAL	Athens, Brussels, Paris, Amsterdam	
MAY 15	0625 CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Istanbul	
	1000 T.W.A.	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London, New York	
	1700 E.L AL	Nicosia, Nairobi, Johannesburg	

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

	Time	Company	Destination
MAY 8	0625 UTAIR	Nicosia, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem	
MAY 9	0625 UTAIR	Nicosia, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem	
MAY 10	0625 UTAIR	Nicosia, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem	
MAY 11	0625 UTAIR	Nicosia, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem	
MAY 12	0625 UTAIR	Nicosia, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem	
MAY 13	0625 UTAIR	Nicosia, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem	
MAY 14	0625 UTAIR	Nicosia, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem	
MAY 15	0625 UTAIR	Nicosia, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem	

PELTOURS
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We went there a week or so ago, pushed our way among the tables covered with Greek steaks and salads, and sat down in the corner and ordered from an oily-haired waiter a bottle of beer for 35 piastres, a banana for 35 and a hotel for ILA 300. The tables were topped with glass, the wall lamps were set on brass bases of two crossed sticks, and a big single bulb was hanging from the ceiling with a lighted nose circle below it. A big fan turned slowly and some flies buzzed in the air. Opposite the bar, in a small niche on a raised platform, an orchestra was playing. A man came up to us, according another one hit they were drunk, a "bar," with



STYLES IN THE EAST

World Cuppers in costume and the Moslem Queen

America Changes China Policy

By A Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON (O.P.N.S.)

FOR some weeks past, it has been evident in Washington that the U.S. Administration was becoming increasingly responsive to a sense of public alarm expressed through the politicians, press and private organizations, that the United States was drifting into war with China. The administration of the United States, however, has not yet moved in that direction. This development culminated last night when Mr. Dulles, Secretary of State, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he, a Jew, a son of Zionists parents, but that if the men of his unit ever found out that he was a Jew, he would be in danger, for they are violent anti-Semites.

And the holocaust of the future

and Mr. Walter Robertson, an Assistant Secretary of State, both old friends of the General, were hastily dispatched to Formosa.

When, however, Mr. Chou En-lai said on April 23 that "the Chinese Government is willing to sit down and enter into negotiations with the United States to discuss the question of relaxing tension in the Formosa area," the administration, led by General Chiang Kai-shek, the Nationalist defense chief in favour of a cease-fire since last September, it was

decided to be willing to talk with the Chinese People's Republic or their leaders, because we certainly owe a high obligation to all mankind everywhere.

On the following day, Mr. Chou En-lai submitted his proposal, repeating almost verbatim the Dulles-Eden formula, namely, that the question of relaxing tension in the Formosa area could be separated from the long-term claims of China to Formosa. He then turned to Washington of the efforts of Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali, to rectify the State Department's blunder and keep the door open for eventual discussions between the United States and China. Two days later, Mr. Dulles announced, publicly, for the first time, the important change in the American position.

Mr. Dulles has, of course, hedged his acceptance of bilateral American-Chinese relations with certain conditions. There must be an assurance of China's good faith, and that she is not merely playing a propaganda game. Nor would the United States negotiate with a pistol aimed at its head.

Moreover, Mr. Dulles' formula for excluding the Nationalists from direct Chinese-American relations is a typically complicated Americanizing attempt to exclude the Communists from the Chinese-People's Republic. It is not at all clear under what guarantees the off-shore islands can be given up, but there is little doubt that the new shift of emphasis in American Far Eastern policy is permanent, and the Democrats can pride themselves on having made their views so strongly felt.

This adherence to what was

in effect an outdated policy was

to bring four bars of chocolate to the four children in the room. A little girl, her hair in soft, curly locks and with a big silk bow on top, sat quietly next to her father. She was delighted with her chocolate and offered him a piece, which he accepted.

Two of the sailors got up from their table and waved at the singers as they left, for their ship which was to sail for the Orient was due to arrive in Hong Kong on April 22. The sailors got up and started to dance in the small space in front of the stage. Nobody paid much attention to them, but one of the sailors, a young man, was dancing with a girl who had come to him. The girl was wearing a white silk blouse, her curly black hair was combed straight back, and she had a straight Greek nose. She was dancing with the sailors. Some of them were sitting drinking beer out of large glasses. Their sleeves were rolled up and their sunburned arms were tattooed with hearts, flowers, snakes and ships. One of them had only a number on his arm.

Now to see a large dark-haired dock worker who tried to quiet his blond son. "Mooshik," he said, "sit nice and quiet" as I told you." Mooshik came back with a lowered head and stood by the table. He was dressed in a sailor's suit and the words "Moshik of Israel" were embroidered on his sleeve in Hebrew. Some sailors sitting nearby tried to console Mooshik, but his father said, "He is not speak yet. He only two year old. I no speak until I am three. My father think I no speak at all, but he speaks good now."

The singer started another melody and some of the sailors snapped their fingers and helped her out with the chorus. The atmosphere was simple and very unpretentious. It wasn't an art school program of the sort we were used to. These singers were singing for sea-going people. There were no tourists who had come to listen — except me. The identification between the audience and the entertainers was perfect. Every now and then one of the customers would eat something else, whisper in his ear, and the waiter would bring over drinks for the entertainers. When the song was over they emptied their drink and the woman called a waiter and asked him,

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Haifa Art Notes

Collective Show at Municipal Museum

THIS year's Haifa Artists' Collective Exhibition at the Municipal Museum comprises over 65 paintings and sculptures. The standard is quite good, particularly among the new names—it is to Haifa's credit that newcomers have been considerably encouraged since 1955—and among the old-timers who have either created their own level or improved it.

What the new names, Aubert has a "Girl with Flowers" (oil), orthodox Impressionism but the real stuff. Hashimashot has a woman's portrait in oil, not badly observed. "Interior" comes from Neibut and Arzman, both in their second exhibition of the decade. Impressionism still exists, though the red chair might have been less aggressive. Expressionism comes romping in with Heflfeldt's "In Mother's Garden" but I can see where he has tried to catch a hot summer night. Olitzki concentrates on formal design but his drawing still requires improvement.

High marks, to the lovely transparency of Goren's "Green Glass" and to the building of Mandel's "Whistled Fish," a study in red, this effective "Figure" owes much to Japan (via Laurens). I do not know whence Alkalai emanates but a guess, based on traces of Bar-Joseph, points to Bulgaria. Solka's "Fawn" is emblematic, the combination of smiling woman and child weighs heavily upon her. Marks also for the blaze of colour in Zalouk's "Flowers." The abstract determines Mishur's "Dialogue," Surrealism Bernstein's "On Guard" and Cubism Amiran's "Still Life."

Then one arrives at those whom we already know. Some have quite distinguished themselves or at least have given especial care to their choice of pictures for the exhibition. First come Hoenich's three oils, "Beach," "Neger Landscape" and "Olive Tree," each different in its manner, but all artistically valid. Bergman is always thoughtful and even more so on this occasion when he extends his skeleton, quasi-monochrome method into the depiction of a "Most Grindern" and "Oven and Frying Pan." A student, seemingly sprung to Aviad, whose brushwork lies in his conveying of weather and atmosphere, vivid in at least two of his watercolours. Isikowitz also has made a good selection and has come on greatly in both colour and composition.

Evi has at last effected a comeback with a telling "Haifa Landscape" on two planes, while Rabinovitz, despite his polished brushwork, has an improvement since she has been in Israel. Har Even again presents two portraits of women, soft-toned, disciplined and smooth. Lamm, lately returned from an absence abroad which seems to have sharpened up both his colours and composition, has discovered a new palette.

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A tourist once said that the

sight of a Van Gogh would al-

ways remind him of this coun-

try— but far greater sins are

committed in Israel in the name

of expressionism than hanging

Van Gogh reproductions. Not

louder than the most portentous ex-

pressions, some of it is very good;

of course, Ashkenazi with his

exquisite sense of form, Schwartz with his fine feeling

for the texture of wood and

Makai with his small "Chinese

Gilt," Tzadiga in "Landscape"

and others in a class of their

own. Margalit's "Flower Girl" is

over-proportioned.

On the whole, the sculpture

is concentrated in the mouth (it has a slight

resemblance to Kish's work)

and again in Azlan's big "Woman's Head."

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Review of the Nation's Health

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE publications issued by the Government have around the internet provided a modest 12-page health report last week for the Health Ministry.

This was the report of Dr. S. Brotz, Director-General of the Ministry, on the state of the nation's health during 1954. From hospital beds, admissions of hospital beds, deaths, admissions and death rates, there emerges a two-sided picture — one based on the one hand a proud achievement in the conquest of such diseases as tuberculosis and diphtheria, and on the other, a striking lack of progress in such fields as leprosy and such.

For the bulk of the population, the year 1954 marked the end of long years of austerity, and sufficient quantities of protein were once more available through increased supplies of eggs, fish, chicken and milk products, meat, cheese and various condiments, where the removal of price controls of food resulted in below par standards of nutrition, children were supplied with milk and milk powder by the Ministry.

One of the year's nutritional advances was the strengthening of the milk drinking habit, encouraged by the appearance of bottled sterilized milk. According to Dr. Brotz, the manufacturer of ice cream from pasteurized and sterilized products and its aluminum foil packaging, was an appreciable factor in reducing the number of typhus cases.

The incidence of tuberculosis, a disease relatively little known here until the influx of mass immigration dropped from 1953 to 1954 to 1955 in 1954. Among the Yemenite population, which suffers from tuberculosis, the death rate from this illness dropped from 102.5 per 100,000 in 1953 to 18.3 in 1954.

In the fight against diphteria, the intended vaccination programme was carried out in 1954, resulting in the decline of this disease from 1,072 cases (including six deaths) in 1953 to 965 cases (two deaths) the following year.

While many led children's diseases last year, more than 10,000 children had the Malaria's most serious concern was the startling rise in cases of whooping cough (from 2,262 in 1953 to 3,887 in 1954). A mass inoculation programme against whooping cough is now being planned.

The number of cases of venereal disease dropped in 1954 as compared with 1,977 cases in the same period of 1953, and there were non-tubercular syphilis cases. Only five of the 22 congenital cases were among children born here. During 1954, 120 cases of gonorrhoea were discovered or treated in 1954.

The Ministry of Health is continuing its programme of free medical care to sufferers from venereal diseases either with private physicians or at various institutions.

The most serious defect in the nation's health system, it appears in the report, lies in the shortage of beds for the mentally ill and in the lack of facilities for treatment of disabled youth. While over 4,000 persons were given hospital



Holy Polis children were guests of the Navy on Independence Day. Photo by Michalotok

and supervision of children of kindergarten age, these stations are envisaged by the Ministry as the basis for family health centres, to provide corrective as well as preventive treatment — a programme which is being held up for lack of professional personnel.

Preventive medicine on the adult scale was initiated with the opening of a health centre in Ashdod, the first of such centres to be put into operation throughout the country this year. Dr. Brotz has noted the difficulty of convincing the public that preventing disease is as important as imposing hospitalisation.

One of the serious health problems facing the nation — that of drainage — has not progressed very much beyond a paper situation. With the help of U.S.O.M. experts, drainage programmes have been blueprinted for eight cities. Their implementation will take time, according to the report. This is a long time in view of hazards to some of the most popular beaches and bathing areas.

Israel seemed to be well supplied with medical personnel in 1954, one physician for every 400 persons (as compared with one for every 360 persons in Great Britain); one dentist for every 1,800 persons (one for 4,000 in the U.K.) and one pharmacist for every 2,000 persons. Yet many urban, rural and rural areas still suffered from a shortage of doctors.

WIZO GOES SOUTH

By Ruth Fleischmann

THE traditional silk ribbon was cut, and the Club House for the women of Shulav Five Mosheh Odessi northwest of Beersheba declared open. Built by WIZO, this simple and solid wooden hut, with its bright entrance, tables and chairs, and flower vases, will add a new focus to the lives of Shulav's women, all from North Africa. It will be a women's club, a room of their own, where no man will be able to intrude. A place for chatting and relaxation, social gatherings and learning. When the inevitable winter comes, we made it outside for "a look behind the curtain." It was there I met Naomi. She was introduced to me as the "soul of Shulav," and when I watched her talking to the children I realised how very true and fitting was that name.

Brown-eyed, cheerful Naomi comes from the Yemen. She is 32 and a mother of three. Her husband, a grocer, is in Beersheba, and her mother takes care of the children while Naomi is at Shulav, coming home only on week-ends. The Jewish Agency asked Naomi to come to Israel for six months, when they were over she simply could not leave. There is no other Naomi to replace her. So she stayed, caring for

the sick, teaching the women household and child care, cooking and baking, and clearing them up when their burden was too heavy.

There are many dark days in the lives of these ladies. This year, there was drought; crops were not up to expectation, and men worked only 10 days a month on outside jobs, bringing home an average of £2.00. Of course Naomi recounts in a breaking voice, there was not enough food to eat, not even for the children. But from her, this, things will take a turn for the better, and her warm eyes are alight again.

This club is being adopted by the Beersheba WIZO branch. "They will bring me anything I ask for," Naomi says as an example. For the first few weeks, sacksful of food and clothing were unloaded in Shulav from the Beersheba WIZO van. Once a fortnight, the foster mothers will visit their adopted children and will help Naomi in her heavy task. No, the women of Shulav Five are the "mothers of the Negev."

This is an Oriental dish, delicious and delightful in its coating, meaty and spicy within and without in a delicious sauce. It makes a wonderful first course at a dinner, or as a main dish for lunch.

Stuffed Kuss This is an Oriental dish, delicious and delightful in its coating, meaty and spicy within and without in a delicious sauce. It makes a wonderful first course at a dinner, or as a main dish for lunch.

Marrow Casserole This is one of my favourite dishes. It must be brought from the stove and the cheese turned at once, else the cheese turns tough and leather-like.

Marrow Aspic Poach whole potted small marrow in a little water until just tender. Do not overcook. Drain and cool. Cut into long asparagus shapes. Chill well. Serve with mayonnaise to which sour cream has been added.

Marrow Omelette This is a nice supper dish. Dice marrow and fry in butter, along with some chopped onions. Add a few diced or tin-canned mushrooms (optional). Put into a baking dish, cover with white sauce (made of 2

teaspoons butter, 2 teaspoons flour, 1 cup milk, salt and pepper and grated onion), sprinkle with grated yellow cheese and a few bread crumbs and bake in a hot oven until the top is brown. Add sugar and water to the top.

Marrow Compote This dish is particularly liked by Americans for cocktail evenings.

Boil marrow in a casserole with tomato juice and onions until it has been added a chopped garlic clove, a hint of sugar, salt and pepper. Dub with bits of margarine. Just before removing from the stove, mix a little cornflour with water and add to the sauce. Allow to boil for two minutes and serve.

Marrow au Gratin Garnish with sprinkled parsley.

Marrow Casserole This is a nice way of serving small individual casseroles but you can also cook it in a large casserole and dish it out at the table from such a casserole.

Lime Casserole or Baking Dish Mix a few drops of lime juice with a few drops of fat smoked meat. Add slices of boiled lime, well sprinkled with paraffin or oil. Cover with well-beaten eggs, to which just a little water has been added. Bake in a hot oven until eggs are set. Serve hot or cold. If the moulds are well greased they may serve ungreased on a plate.

Kusa the Kids Will Eat

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

SUMMER squash or marrow — called *kusa* in Israel — can be a most refreshing and light — warm-weather vegetable. The trouble is that few children will eat it in its simple forms. So if you want this dish boiled and buttered, have it for the adults whom the children are sure to eat a helping and try some of these forms to entice the obstinate palates of the small fry.

Kusa the Kids Will Eat

By Ruth Fleischmann

THE sick, teaching the women

household and child care, cooking and baking, and clearing them up when their burden was too heavy.

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The Logic Of Science

AL SHITAT HA-KADA' (On the Method of Science). By Joseph Ben-Yosef. - Chachik. Tel Aviv. 57 pp.

During the last few decades much has been written on scientific method. Since Pearson's "Grammar of Science" (1902) and Duhem's "Aim and Structure of Physical Theory" (1906) the market has been flooded with expositions on this subject. While the majority of these publications aim at popularizations of science or appeals to the professional reader, this book by the headmaster of the Reali Secondary School in Haifa - the first of its kind in Hebrew - is designed for a more elementary but no less important public based on a series of lectures to high-school students. It tries to acquaint the reader with the fundamental questions of scientific procedure and to arouse his interest in the problems of scientific method.

Based on wide experience in teaching and education and interested in the training of future scientists, Joseph Bentwich wrote this book to fill an important gap in the didactic literature of our time. It is an established fact that our high-school graduates leave school equipped at best with a meager knowledge of the natural sciences, but without a clear conception of their logical interrelation and mutual dependence. This book tries to provide a unified approach to the logical structure of science. This is carried out by the exposition of the relational foundations of deductive science and of the methods of scientific inference, probability and reliability.

Needless to say that reading the book does not make a scientist. Nor has the author such ambitious aims. In view of the present reverent distances with the author on the possibility that studying the book can offer an explanation "how the laws, generalizations, and results of science have been arrived at." Any analysis of scientific reasoning must remain an artificial reconstruction of an unstructured evolutionary and creative process. Scientific concepts, in the words of Einstein, "are free creations of the human mind, and are not, however it may seem, uniquely determined by the external world." Yet it is our obligation to understand and to explain how these concepts, in reality, have come integrated into the general frame of human experience to form a consistent body of knowledge. For "science is the attempt to make the chaotic diversity of our sense experience correspond to a logically uniform system of thought," to quote Einstein once more.

System of Thought

This obligation and its educational implications amply justify the publication of the present book. The author's emphasis on the fact that knowledge does not possess absolute certainty increases the educational value of his study considerably.

The text is organized in nine chapters, opening with an introduction classifying the various sciences and clarifying some fundamental concepts of scientific methodology. The next two chapters discuss the nature of logical deduction, distinguishing between the postulational-deductive nature of mathematics and the inductive character of the sciences.

The following two chapters deal with induction and theory construction. After a treatment of methods of verification, the book concludes with a discussion of determinism in which the author delimits the validity of laws of nature to the extent that one aspect of our existence, thus reserving room for religion and ethics in our life.

A valuable feature is the large selection of exercises and problems, not beyond its prospective readers. The author has succeeded admirably in keeping his book at the intermediate level. Although terms and symbols are carefully defined and there is practically no loose use of terms, in short, the author has rendered a valuable service to present-day educational literature.

MAX JAMMER

Dutch Near East Studies

The Dutch Society for the Study of the Ancient Near East ("Ex Oriente Lex") has added another to its valuable series of publications. It is "Phoenix," the first issue of which appeared in April. Edited by Dr. C. Hille, it gives accounts of the most recent archaeological and related studies in the various countries of the Near East.

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ECONOMIC AID AND POLITICAL RIVALRY

By ZEEV LAQUEUR

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THE PROGRESS OF UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS. Edited by Kurt R. F. Biedermann. University of Chicago Press. 240 pp. \$10.00.

During the past few years a whole literature on underdeveloped countries has come into being. It reflects the growing importance of these countries in world affairs, and the realization that their future is a vital matter for the future of Western civilization.

It has also been realized that Communism constitutes a major challenge in that field. It offers rapid social change, a quicker solution to economic and social problems, relying on direct, effective methods, bypassing the difficult problems of human freedom. Providing a dramatic theory of history and human progress, it has particular attraction for the intelligentsia in these countries, promising a short circuit to historical processes by seizing power in a backward country and introducing it directly to the transformation of its society, the stage of capitalism may be skipped. Marx's predictions have not proved to be correct as far as the most developed industrial countries are concerned, but in the backward countries there is far better chance now to overthrow the present regimes: They are the "weakest link" of the non-Communist world. A resolute minority may seize power and this would cause a tremendous shift in the economic balance, strengthening the Communist camp and dividing the West for the final struggle.

The germs of this Communist theory can be traced back to the 30's, but was only in 1948/49 that it became generally accepted. At about the same time, Western governments became generally aware of the problem. President Truman's "Point Four" was the outcome of the conviction that something should be done about it swiftly. But early thinking on these issues in the West was terribly naive. It was based more or less on the assumption that economic development, increase productivity, higher living standard, was all that mattered. Everything else was thought would follow more or less automatically. The American theory then was crudely Marxist, putting main stress on active intervention in economic factors, while the Communists quite correctly realized that political considerations were of equal if not greater importance. The belief in progress is more attractive than progress itself, and harping on the national liberation - cum - independence.

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THE WORLD OF YESTERDAY -

long lost and forgotten times. But looking at snapshots you take, you'll realize how precious they are. You don't think of in years your memories. You wouldn't want to miss. Therefore everyone should photograph - you won't regret it.

Photo Brenner
31 DEH HEHALUT HAIFA

Today's Post Bag**THE WEATHER**

FORECAST: Fair.
Outlook for Sabbath: Fair.
* * *
Mr. Constan: 66 6 19 21
Tel Aviv: 66 15 28 21
Haifa: 65 15 22 21
Natanya: 65 15 22 21
Tel Aviv Klyra: 61 12 24 21
Tel Aviv Port: 72 14 24 21
Lydd Airport: 64 10 24 21
Beersheba: 49 11 26 21
S'dom: 40 16 25 21
Eilat: 30 16 25 21

* * *
(*A) Humidity at 8 a.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum tomorrow expected today

A PARTY of 57 pilgrims from Austria — and one from West Germany — crossed the lines into Jordan at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday evening after a three-day tour of the country organized by Travel, the group was led by Father Otto Sauermaier, Commissioner for the Holy Land in Vienna. *

THE CONSTRUCTION of 2,500 housing units as part of the 1955/56 budget for immigrant housing has begun this year under the supervision of the Housing Division of the Ministry of Labour. The units are intended for persons now living in Israel. *

BUILDING of the second phase of the Popular Housing project comprising 40 houses is now under way at Safed, yesterday. Each unit will cost IL7,500 with tenants receiving a IL4,000 mortgage. *

THREE NEW woods, donated by British Jewry, will be planted today at Zochavim Village, in the presence of the British Ambassador, Mr. John W. Nicholls. They will bear the names of the Federation of Women Zionists of Great Britain; the Daughters of Zion Federation of Manchester; and Magistrate Emanuel Radfords and Mrs. Radfords of Manchester.

THE OMAR Mosque in Ramle, originally built as a church by Richard Coeur de Lion and turned into a mosque after Arab conquest, has recently been restored by the Public Works Department. The mosque was in danger of collapse and the walls had to be rebuilt. *

THE LIST submitted by the General Election Party for the Derafshot Labour Council election on Sunday has been rejected because of irregularities. The Progressive Party list of Elected Nazioni is also being examined.

DAoud El Abdul, his wife and three children, of Haifa, were taken to hospital yesterday with stomach poisoning after eating Arab-produced white cheese. The parents were sent home after treatment, but the children were transferred from the Rambam to the Rothschild Hospital for special treatment.

"HEALTH WEEK" began in Acre schools yesterday.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra achieved "unprecedented success" at its first performance in Sweden in Malmö last Wednesday night, in the course of its European tour, the Orchestra management reports.

CLAIMS IL100,000 FOR INJURIES

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A claim for IL100,000 damage for injuries sustained in a motor accident was filed yesterday in the District Court here today by Mrs. F. Dickenson, wife of the director of Ampal, against Avraham Cohen, of Herzliya, and the Migdal and Sahar insurance companies of Tel Aviv.

Mrs. Dickenson said that she was a passenger in a car being driven by Mr. Cohen on May 10, 1958. As a result of an accident which she alleged was due to his negligence, she suffered serious injuries. Despite lengthy hospital treatment, she had been left permanently crippled, nervous and dejected.

MR. & MRS.

aaron Jeremitsky Erwin Singer

Tel Aviv

are happy to announce the

Engagement

of their children

Gideon and Bracha

THE WEDDING OF
Monica Koben to Josef Schubert

Jerusalem

will take place on May 10, 1958, noon. 1958

at 12 noon.

at the home of Mrs. Thelma Yellin,
Beit Shalom (near Zion Cinema), Jerusalem.

This is the only invitation.

ONLY INTIMATION

Clara Poliakoff Chaim Aschbeim

happily invite all their friends, relatives and acquaintances to their

Wedding Ceremony

which will take place on May 10, 1958 at 6 p.m. at Bialik's
Salon, Bialik, near Beit Hakerem, Ramat Gan 1014.

U.J.A. Income Rises in U.S.

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The United Jewish Appeal collected \$20m. in the U.S. during the first four months of 1958, as against \$20m. during the same period last year. Dr. Giora Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, said today on his return from a seven-week visit to Morocco, the U.S. and Britain.

He addressed numerous audiences in the U.S. on behalf of the UJA and had a number of meetings with the new UJA Director, Mr. Herbert Friedman, of Milwaukee.

According to Dr. Josephthal, the increase in UJA contributions was due to the favourable economic position in the U.S.; the "unusually able and devoted" of the new chairman, Mr. William Rosenwald, and the absence of "Bond Drive" interference."

Only Immigration

"I do not think anyone could succeed in persuading American Jewry that there is a state of emergency in Israel," he said. "The only factor with any influence was the increase in immigration."

Josephthal said he had examined the feasibility of setting up a consortium of a number of American banks and insurance companies for an "Immigration to Israel" enterprise, but that it was still in the experimental stages. "However," he added, "I have no doubt that this consortium will begin to operate during 1959."

With a total of 800,000 being built by Amidar and 1,400 by the Housing Division of the Ministry of Labour. The units are intended for persons now living in Israel.

(Item)

PROTESTANTS WANT "TOO MUCH"

HAIFA, Thursday. — Some Israeli enterprises are now pressuring the Government for the right not only against foreign competition, but even against competition by local firms — This is too much," warned the Minister of Commerce, Mr. P. Bernstein, at the opening of the plant of Palestine Blue Margarine Ltd., producers Ltd., makers of Blue Margarine, in the presence of the Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, and many guests here this morning.

To mark the opening, Blue Band has offered two IL300 scholarships for girl students in the field of nutrition and cooking. Mr. E. S. Teitel, the first protestant to be recently born, restated by the Public Works Department. The mosque was in danger of collapse and the walls had to be rebuilt.

DAYAN ADDRESSES NEW PILOTS

Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan stressed the importance of the regular armed forces, since they belong to the ranks of those young people who consider it a privilege and duty to serve their country, finding satisfaction in discharging one of the most fatal tasks in the life of our nation.

The Commander of the Air Force, Aluf David Tolkowsky, General Lukas V. Basan, Commander of the U.S. Civil Air Patrol, Air Force officers and families of the graduating pilots were present.

SECOND WIN FOR ISRAEL PING-PONGERS

PRETORIA, Thursday (Reuter). — The touring Israel table tennis team last night beat Northern Rhodesia by seven matches to none.

Y. Wohlman, 79

The writer and journalist, Yehuda Leib Wohlman, died yesterday in Tel Aviv at the age of 79. Wohlman, who first immigrated to this country in 1925, had been a writer for various Jewish publications in Poland, and after his arrival here became very active in the Polish Immigrant Organization. He lived in the U.S. during World War II and returned to this country in 1949.

SALTY'S PARENTS CITED

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Saltz, parents of Dr. Jonas Saltz, discoverer of the polio vaccine, today were named "Jewish Parents of the Year" by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

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FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1955
New M. 1925 — Hebrew M. 1975

MONDAY next, May 9, is
CZECHOSLOVAK
World War II, re-
AND ISRAEL. construction work there has been perhaps less dramatic than in other European lands. But much industrial progress has been made which may be a source of justified pride for the planners. It would be less than frank, however, not to note on this occasion that Israeli-Czechoslovak relations could be better than they are nor to express the wish for the removal of the main obstacle to such an improvement — so that closer economic and cultural ties between the two countries might follow.

It is a matter of satisfaction to observe that the tension prevailing in 1951/2 has been palpably reduced. It is no longer argued now in Prague that the "Elders of Zion" have entered into a world-wide conspiracy to overthrow the present regime in Czechoslovakia. These and similar fantastic charges, which came in the wake of a general anti-Israel (and anti-Semitic) drive have not been renewed in recent years. But the heritage of the Slansky trial, inasmuch as it concerns Israel, unfortunately has not been liquidated altogether. Two Israeli citizens, Shimon Orenstein and Mordechai Oren, were arrested in 1951 and subsequently produced as "witnesses" in the Slansky trial. Orenstein was given a life sentence in August, 1953; Oren was sentenced to fifteen years in jail in October of the same year — both after secret trials. Since then, Orenstein has been released (as were the Field brothers and other foreigners) but Mordechai Oren still languishes in a Czech prison.

Various explanations have been advanced for Oren's continued incarceration despite the fact that prisoners condemned to harsher sentences have been released. It has been suggested that the Israeli Communists would find Oren's release embarrassing on the eve of our general elections and have therefore requested that this should be postponed at least until late in the summer. We refuse to believe that the Czechoslovak Government would be influenced (if indeed this version should be correct) by such considerations. But it certainly shows how easy it would be for that authority to disperse all doubts and rumours by the very simple expedient of releasing Mordehai Oren.

Recently, the Czechoslovak Government has made certain efforts to contribute to an improvement in cultural relations between the two countries. These moves, such as the invitation of Israeli artists and sportsmen, should be cordially welcomed as a sign of goodwill. But the Czech authorities must understand that Israeli citizens (with the exception of the local Communist Party members and sympathizers — an insignificant splinter group) will find it difficult, and in the vast majority of cases quite impossible, to go to Czechoslovakia to perform there, to take part in meetings — so long as an Israeli citizen, manifestly innocent, is held in a Czech prison. It can be taken for granted that citizens of any country with a minimum of self-respect would act this way. And with regard to the innocence of Mordechai Oren, there are no two opinions in Israel — and most probably not in Czechoslovakia itself.

If the Czechoslovak authorities wish to promote cultural relations with Israel, they will find full readiness of collaboration and constructive proposals as to how to develop ties between the two countries. But it should be abundantly clear that as a prerequisite, the main stumbling block in the relations between the two countries must be removed. Mordechai Oren should at last be given justice and restored to his home among his people.

Party Profiles: The Communists

Anti-Zionists in Zionist State

By GERDA LUFT

THE Communists in the West world differ from other political parties in that they are not democrats. They take part in elections to the parliaments and in parliamentary activities, but in their programme only as means of bringing about a radical change in government. In Israel, the difference between the Communists and the other parties goes further. They lack the historical Zionist background of the other political groups. Zionism and Communism are, in fact, the latter as the "bourgeois movement" at the back and call of Imperialism.

It could be argued that Natur Karta (like Agudat Israel before 1948) also opposed the basic beliefs of Zionism and therefore could not be integrated into the Zionist framework of the Jewish State. But Agudat Israel entered the fold six years ago and Natur Karta has at least the same historical background as other Jewish groups.

In the Mandatory days, the Jewish Communists participated in the "Aba" They fought for the "liberation of colonial peoples" and so did everything to encourage the struggle of the Arabs against the British. There was one period, however, when they found a common platform with the other sectors of the Zionists. They supported both in the Mount Ha'arn, the popular Council which proclaimed the State, and in the Provisional Government of Israel. This was made easy by the Soviet vote for the Partition Resolution at Lake Success and by the U.S.A.'s prompt recognition of Israel.

Precarious Peace
The new Israeli Communist Party (Mapam) found an ideological justification for a precarious peace with the Zionist Agency. It claims, of course, that the action that national questions are subordinate to class issues. But as there is no such thing as an extra-territorial nation, it concedes to immigration. It is conceivable to Maki, of course, only from non-Communist countries as it will not want to let Jews come. Therefore, the revolution, it feels, has solved the "Jewish" question along with all other problems.

The Communists won more than 15,000 votes and therefore four seats, in the First Knesset. They obtained five seats in the Second. In the Third, the parliamentary group of the Party has been augmented by two MK's, Dr. Shoch and Mr. Ben-Horin, who left Mapam after the Prague trials and last year went over to the Communists. When the split within Mapam

was imminent, some believed that this group would take a considerable number of followers along with it, but this did not materialize. In the person of Dr. Shoch, however, the Israel Communist Party acquired an experienced politician, a deft tactician and an impressive orator.

The political development of Dr. Shoch, who today is backed up by many of Mapam's best leaders, is of special interest. Dr. Shoch, when he became leader for 12 years, was a former Hitler leader for 20 years. Soon after coming here in 1939, he was a representative of the General Zionists and it was as their exponent that he began to play an important part in the Zionist Agency. He remained a Zionist when he joined Mapam, which was a political connection. It was then already believed that he was going to become an international figure. He was soon to become a fully-fledged Communist and this indeed happened.

Partisans for Middle East
According to Communist sources, Maki has always served imperialism since and overruled first the Turks, then the French and Germans later the British and now the Americans; and Jewish immigration has mainly come about as a result of the closing of other immigrant countries. In foreign policy, Maki follows the Moscow line, and today it presents a contradiction to the Zionists. The Middle Eastern problem is to be solved by direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab States without any intervention by the great powers.

On domestic policy, the Communists differ radically from all the other parties. They want to give up the American grant-in-aid, and, of course, German Reparations. They decline to use the services of "foreign advisers." They would finance the development of the country by nationalizing all big enterprises with the ones that are foreign-owned and those that are listed on the list. They demand higher wages and believe that foreign capital holds back industrialization and quick farm development.

Maki has made every effort — and with some success — to become the champion of the rights of the Arab minority. It accuses the claims of the Israel Agency for self-determination, proclaims the right of the second part of the partition Palestine to become an independent state, and does everything in its power to exploit Arab grievances, especially in connection with military rule in Arab border districts.

It is doubtful whether Maki's Arab adherents are Communists in the strict sense, they prefer to live under a regime on the Russian model. But they find in Maki a body which is always ready to take up their claims and lend a hand in organizing

the resistance to government measures with which they do not agree. It is significant that Maki's stronghold today is Nazareth, and that one of the main points in his domestic platform is the abolition of military rule in the Arab districts and the restoration of lands to the former Arab owners.

During most of the Mandatory period, the Communists were not accepted as members of the Histadrut. Since the inception of the State, however, they have belonged to it and fought within it for their programme. They never went in for the establishment of settlements, because that was a Zionist activity, but when Mapam veered towards the left Commissar cells appeared in a number of kibbutzim, and in several cases this led to the exodus or expulsion of some of the settlers. These joined another kibbutz, Yad Hanan, which is now Communist.

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